

Maintains Respect of Foes and Friends

Bantamweight Arthur D. Shores Is Giant of Alabama's Rights War

(Courier Press Service)

BIRMINGHAM, Ala.—Atty. Arthur D. Shores, 54, native of this city, born and reared here, is a bantamweight in physical size, but in all other measurements, he is a giant of the first magnitude.

If there is any Negro in Alabama who could be elected to state office, Democrat Arthur D. Shores is that man.

Attorney Shores is an unique figure in that, consistently, he has been the legal representative of all that white Alabamians hate and oppose, yet he has managed, still, to retain the respect—and even admiration—of his foes. And that is saying a lot in a state where racial tensions may, eventually, lead to bloodshed.

A more-than-distinguished civil rights lawyer, he has been in every nook and corner of his native state of Alabama during his 21 years as a practicing attorney. He is a graduate of the University of Kansas law school.

HE HAS NO political ambitions, at present, he told the Courier. But talking with Negroes around the state, this reporter found that if there were any Negro in Alabama who might seek office statewide, and have a chance of getting elected, Atty. Arthur D. Shores was that man.

His popularity is at a peak, and he has earned it justly. He has been fearless, yet diplomatic and astute, in his representations in such trying cases as the Autherine Lucy case and many others.

He has fines of communications, with respect, with both

of Alabama's Democratic Senators, John J. Sparkman and Lister Hill. "I know both of them," he says, modestly. "I know the line for their race, that is one thing that endears then you know the future of Arthur Shores to the layman, the race is safe in their hands. He has no inflated ego. He is himself at all times, whether his clients be in overalls (and we saw some that way), or in expensive tweeds. Shores is a 'man's man.'"

FROM Birmingham to Montgomery to Mobile and across the state in the "Black Belt" where Shores has worked so much, they are 100 per cent behind this bantam who is a big

HE HAS BEEN cited by the

late FDR in 1943 for service with the Selective Service Board. He is a member of the American Bar Association, that isn't the jim-crow outfit.

Politically, Attorney Shores headed the Alabama Progressive Democratic Association, and guided that organization to a position of importance in the state.

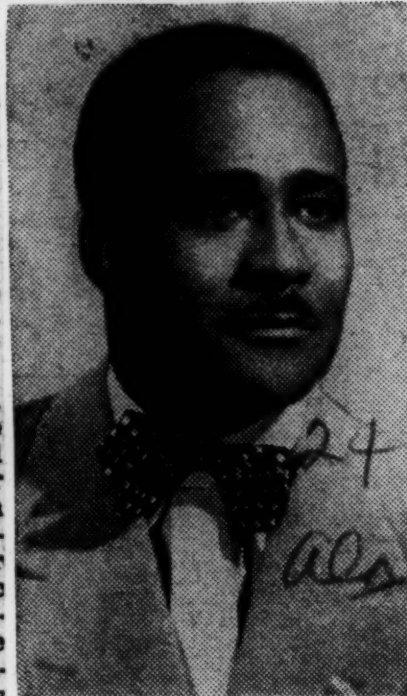
In years when the growing pressures of an increasingly growing law practice caused him to reduce his efforts in the political arena, he withdrew his activity and threw his support to W. C. Patton's Alabama Coordinating Association for Registration and Voting.

"We are allied with the Alabama Coordinating Association," Mr. Shores will tell you today, "to increase registration." If you probe into his heart and plans, you will find that he has plans for filing with the new Federal Civil Rights Commission and the Justice Department, briefs aimed at making it easier for Alabama Negroes to become registered voters. When interviewed, he was in the process of getting records and taking affidavits.

It is because you know the future of Negroes in the South is in the hands of men like giant Arthur D. Shores that you aren't worried about what

When Arthur Shores decides, finally, to toss his hat into the ring for state office, he will have widespread backing, for there are many Negroes in Alabama who have been helped by this man who have never told their story to the public and there is much to his credit that has never been made known. That is due to his modesty, although he is Alabama's most outstanding Negro lawyer of the past century.

Some say Attorney Shores will be a legend in Alabama among both Negroes and whites, for some day his exploits, which have been hidden carefully from public view, will become public knowledge. Incidentally, he endorses, fully, the program of W. C. Patton's Alabama Coordinating Association for Registration and Voting. He is married and a father, with a lovely home here in his native Birmingham, where, he says, "We are working hard to bring more participation in political activity."—TWA.



ATTY ARTHUR D. SHORES

Williams in Attorney General's Office

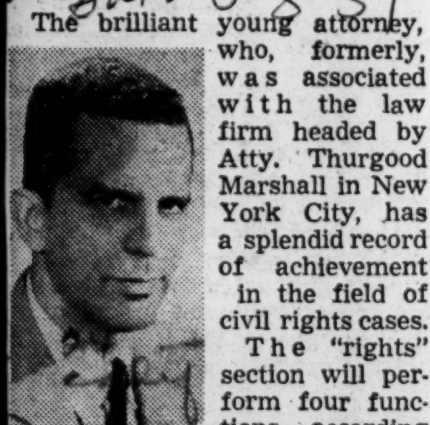
Ex-Coast NAACP Lawyer in New Job

LOS ANGELES — Franklin H. Williams, 41, West Coast NAACP counsel, has been named head of the newly created Constitutional Rights section of the California Attorney's General's office. Williams, who has resigned his post with the NAACP, will assume his new duties Sept. 10, an announcement from Atty. Gen. Stanley Mosk, revealed. The starting salary will be \$12,500 a year. *Sat. 8-8-59*

stronger, even than the New York operation.

The brilliant young attorney, who, formerly, was associated with the law firm headed by Atty. Thurgood Marshall in New York City, has a splendid record of achievement in the field of civil rights cases.

The "rights" section will perform four functions, according to the Attorney General.



Mr. Williams

1.) To investigate and report upon alleged infringements upon civil rights, including freedom of speech, religion, press and peaceful assembly; due process and equal protection of the law, suffrage, peaceful occupancy and quiet enjoyment of property;

2.) To institute or to intervene on behalf of the State of California in such action, both civil and criminal, as the circumstances may warrant;

3.) To serve as a mediator for the purpose of preventing infringements upon the civil rights of all persons or groups of persons, and

4.) To work closely with the new Fair Employment Practices Commission to help achieve the legislative objectives.

Mr. Williams expressed the opinion that the California set-up for the new section will be

24 1959

Atty. Broussard Voice Opens New Law Office Building Fri. 7-3-59



Men of Tomorrow, and serves on the Executive Committee of the East Bay Democratic Club. He is President of the popular Bay Area social group known as Bachelors and Benedicts.

CALIFORNIA
Relations Committee of Men of Tomorrow, and serves on the executive committee of the East Bay Democratic club.

Popular West Coast Lawyer Opens Office Sat. 7-18-59

OAKLAND, Calif. — Allen E. Broussard, prominent East Bay attorney has opened an office for general law practice in the new Law Office Building at 6014 Market St.

Associated since 1956 with the law firm of Vaughns, Dixon and White, Broussard was born in Lake Charles, La., just 30 years ago. He was educated at S. F. City college and the University of California Law School, where he



Allen E. Broussard, prominent East Bay attorney, this week announced the opening of his office for the general practice of law in the new Law Office Building at 6014 Market Street in Oakland.

Associated since 1956 with the law firm of Vaughns, Dixon and White, Mr. Broussard was born in Lake Charles, Louisiana, just 30 years ago. He was educated at S. F. City College and the University of California Law School, where he was the first Negro member of Phi Alpha Delta, important legal fraternity.

Mr. Broussard then served as Research Attorney for Presiding Justice Raymon E. Peters, now a Justice of the California Supreme Court. Mr. Broussard also served in the U. S. Army.

Active in civic affairs, Mr. Broussard is a member of the Berkeley NAACP, the Oakland CSO, the State and Local Bar Associations, the Charles Houston Law Club, is a member of the Board and Chairman of the Community Relations Committee of

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ALLEN E. BROUSSARD

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Broussard has served as research attorney for Presiding Justice Raymon E. Peters, now a Justice of the California Supreme Court.

Bar Desegregation Termed Successful

The Washington Post
Washington, D.C.
The Desegregation of the District Bar Association, which began last January, has worked well, President Frederick A. Ballard reported yesterday.

He said Negro members are contributing usefully to the Association's committees.

No attention is paid to race in committee assignments except in cases where it is important to make sure all possible groups in the city are represented, Ballard explained.

About a quarter of the 2500 members of the Association are on committees. The percentage of Negroes on committees is, if anything, slightly higher, Ballard said.

He said about 25 Negro lawyers have been admitted and no application of a Negro has been rejected to his knowledge. He added that if one has hep is sure it was because of technical qualification such as the requirement that members be in active practice in the District.

Ballard spoke on the WTOP television program City Side and enlarged on his remarks later.

He also said he is opposed to television cameras in courtrooms because a fair trial is more important than complete freedom of the press. Ballard remarked that television coverage of Congressional investigations has had an unfair effect on witnesses in some cases.

D. C. Bar in First Bi-Racial Meeting

WASHINGTON (ANP) — The District Bar Association last week held the first bi-racial meeting during its 85-year old history.

Four of the five Negroes recently admitted to the organization attended the meeting held at the Mayflower Hotel, where approximately 200 lawyers were in attendance.

Municipal Judge Austin L. Ficklin, one of the new Negro members, could not attend because of previous commitments.

THOSE attending were Elmer W. Henderson, associate counsel for the House Committee on Gov-

ernment Operations; Perry W. Howard, a long-time Republican committeeman from Mississippi; William S. Thompson, president of the National Bar Association, and Wesley S. Williams, a member of the District School Board.

These five outstanding attorneys were the first of their race to be accepted into the District Bar Association since its ruling last October to admit Negro members.

Applications from eight more Negro attorneys are now being considered by the association, according to a spokesman for the group.



JURIST WELCOMED — County Supervisor Kenneth Hahn (right) welcomes distinguished visitor, Judge Armond W. Scott, of the District of Columbia Municipal Court to Los Angeles County. Judge Scott is the senior judge of the District of Columbia Municipal Court, having served on the bench for over 20 years. He was originally appointed by the late President Franklin D. Roosevelt, and has been confirmed by the United States Senate three times. He is past Grand Exalted Elder of the Elks of the World. Supervisor Hahn introduced Judge Scott, who with his wife is visiting here, to members of the Board of Supervisors.

Found in Contempt

Lawyer Refuses Court Assignment. Gets Fined

Curtis P. Mitchell, a leading Washington criminal lawyer, was found in contempt of court yesterday for refusing to take a case assigned to him by Municipal Court Judge Mildred E. Reeves.

Mitchell was placed for a few minutes in a court cell-block. He was later released on his personal bond until Judge Reeves signed a contempt order.

Then sentenced to a \$25 fine or 15 days in jail, he was released on a \$300 appeal bond. Judge Reeves asked Mitchell to take the case of a defendant charged with a misdemeanor.

Mitchell, who was waiting for a hearing in a case in which he had been retained, refused the request "without reason," Judge Reeves' order said.

When ordered to take the case Mitchell "turned away from the court" and again refused, challenging the Judge's authority to assign him to it, the order said.

Upon being informed he would be found in contempt if he still refused, the order said, Mitchell "informed the court that the court had no power to hold him in contempt."

Mitchell's attorney, Henry L. Johnson Jr., protested that Mitchell had been denied a chance to explain his refusal. Besides the press of his "numerous clients," Mitchell had been excused only temporarily from District Court, where he had a case in progress, Johnson said.

Johnson noted that Mitchell had been criticized for accepting cases beyond his capacity. A three-judge District Court worked with a variety of or-

panel reprimanded Mitchell in 1955 for violating "the spirit" of the rule that a lawyer may not be granted any continuances when he is involved in more than 25 criminal cases.

Judge Reeves said she was not holding a hearing on the merits of her finding. "You can argue that on appeal," she said.



Mitchell

Patricia Harris first woman asso. editor of Law Review

WASHINGTON — Mrs. Patricia Roberts Harris, who will study at George Washington University Law School, has been appointed associate editor of the University Law Review.

She is the first woman to be appointed to this position. Mrs. Harris resigned as executive director of Delta Sigma Theta Sorority, the past week, for full-time study at the school. As a part-time student, she ranks at the top of her class.

MRS. HARRIS was given the woman in the first year class with the highest scholastic average, and the Award, given to the student receiving the highest grade in the personal property course.

MRS. HARRIS is a member of the national board of directors of the YWCA. She is a former member of the board of directors of the District of Columbia YWCA, of the American Council on Human Rights and the American Veterans Committee Clubhouse.

Delta's executive board voted to accept Mrs. Harris' resignation "with regret and with sincere expression of gratitude for seven years of service to the sorority."

A summa cum laude graduate of Howard University, with majors in political science and economics, Mrs. Harris has worked with a variety of or-



MRS. PATRICIA HARRIS

organizations dedicated to public service, both in Washington, D.C. and in Chicago.

She served in Chicago as program consultant to the Human Relations Commission, the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, and similar organizations.

As the YWCA's program director for work with industrial women, she developed recreation and worker education programs for both union and non-union women.

When Mrs. Harris resigned her position with the Chicago YWCA she accepted an appointment as assistant director of the American Council on Human Rights, a cooperative civil rights agency of six national sororities and fraternities in Washington, D.C. There she planned social action programs for local councils of the ACHR, performed research on legislative matters of interest to the organization and maintained direct contact with members of Congress and the Executive Department in effort to promote the enactment and enforcement of laws and regulations of concern to minority groups. Resigning from the ACHR she accepted the position she now holds with Delta Sigma Theta.

She is a native of Mattoon, Illinois.

Laymen Should Know Faith,

Fight for It, Lawyer Says

Herald Miami, Fla. Sat. 9-14-59.
P. 12-B.

Greater Bethel, of the finance chairman and member of the board of trustees who has helped the church grow from a basement to its present fine sanctuary.

As Thomas — who became the first Negro on the bench in the South since reconstruction days when he was appointed municipal judge in 1950 — sees it, "The church

is not militant enough in spreading its principles."

He puts the blame on the laymen who go to church from habit and don't know why they believe as they do.

Thomas feels the core of his own belief is found in the verse from Micah declaring that a man should "do justice, love mercy, and walk humbly with thy God."

"The Christian religion is something to be lived everyday," he says. "And the church is the place for those who believe to teach and be taught, to have spiritual fellowship, and to maintain personal humility."

The official of the 1,700-member church — largest of its denomination in the state and one of the largest Negro churches here — says his faith and practice permeate all of his daily life, but are most obvious in the fact that he can't turn down a case for someone who has no money to pay for an attorney.

Too many people apologize for having an old fashioned religion, in the opinion of L. E. Thomas.

But he obviously is not in that group since the well-known Negro attorney is one of the most active laymen at the Greater Bethel A. M. E. (African Methodist Episcopal) Church, 245 NW 8th St.

Judge Thomas has been active there the entire 25 years he has lived in Miami since coming from Ocala.

"Laymen should run the business side of the church," in the view of the 61-year-old graduate of Florida A & M College and the University of Michigan law school. "They should take full responsibility for raising money and caring for church property."

"The minister has a big enough job looking after spiritual things," he adds.



Judge Thomas
... old fashioned

"I wish we had more men like him," observes the Rev. S. A. Cousin, the pastor at

Mrs. Webster Is Admitted To Law Practice In Ga.

Atlanta World
In formal admission ceremonies, sponsored by the Younger Lawyers Sections of the Georgia Bar Association on Friday, January 9, in the State Judiciary Bldg., Attorney Isabel Gates Webster was admitted to practice law before the Georgia Court of Appeals and the State Supreme Court.

Jan. 6-13-59
Webster, a 1955 graduate of the Boston University School of Law, was the only woman to pass the Georgia Bar examination in June of last year. In addition to her Law Degree she also holds a Bachelor of Science Degree from Boston University's College of Practical Arts and Letters. Since 1955 she has been working as Secretary to the Dean of Women

Spelman College.

Atlanta World
A native of Durham, North Carolina, Attorney Webster is the daughter of C. Jerry Gates, a practicing Attorney of that city. She is married to Donald George Webster, Assistant Pursant of Morehouse College, and resides with her family including two sons, Donald Jr. and Jerry, at 1045 Westlake Court.

Jan. 1-11-59
The admission of Mrs. Webster to practice law in the Georgia Courts brings to five the number of women attorneys in Atlanta. The others are: Mrs. R. P. Herndon, Mrs. Romae Turner Powell, Mrs. Cassandra Maxwell Birnie and Miss Doris Blayton.

Univ. Of Georgia Refused Him

Northwestern Awards Ward A Law Degree

By WILLIAM A. FOWLKES

Managing Editor, Atlanta Daily World

Horace Ward, whose application to enter the University of Georgia School of Law was rejected in a series of state denials and maneuvers, has now received a law degree from one of the nation's most outstanding institutions.

Ward graduated from and received the Juris Doctor degree from Northwestern University on February 2. He finished a law course in two years and two summers of regular curriculum work in Northwestern Law School. In rejecting his application to enter the law school at Athens, administrators of the institutions, a special committee, the Board of Regents and Attorney General Eugene Cook contended that he was "not fit" to enter the University of Georgia. However, he has now gone through Northwestern and is studying to pass the Illinois Bar.

STARTED IN 1950

Ward first made application to enter the University of Georgia Law School in 1950. After a series of delays by administrators, including the school registrar, dean, president and the Board of Regents, the Morehouse College and Atlanta University honor graduate filed a suit for admission in U. S. District Court.

Among other things, the state defendants claimed that Ward was "not stable" and hence should not be admitted to the all-white school. They did not attack his academic record which showed predominantly "A" and "B" grades. Admission requirements were changed constantly during the period Ward sought to enter the school.

DRAFTED IN ARM Y.

The case hung fire until 1953

when Ward was drafted into the U. S. Army. It went into suspension until he was discharged from service. Put back on the court calendar in the Fall of 1955, a new series of delays began. By January, 1957, when the case finally reached court, Ward had enrolled in Northwestern and Judge Frank J. Hooper ruled made in 1950. They claimed he had not applied under the latest application requirements set up by the Board of Regents. Ward's counsel contended in vain that the Negro student should be considered under the rules in effect when his application was first made in 1950. They claimed he was denied admission solely on the basis of race and color. Ward decided that he would continue school in Northwestern, since he wanted to study law before growing too old.

Horace Ward, said by the State of Georgia to be "unfit" to study in its Law School at Athens, has now received his degree from one of the most highly rated schools in the land, but not his native state. He was born and bred in LaGrange.

Leroy Johnson Is Admitted To Ga. Bar Association

Atlanta World
The first and presently the only Negro criminal investigator on the staff of Fulton County Solicitor General Paul Webb was licensed to practice law Friday morning during a swearing-in ceremony admitting him to the Georgia Bar Association.

Jan. 6-13-59
Eleven men from the Fulton County area, who successfully passed the bar examination given last February were given the oath to uphold the Constitutions of the United States and Georgia, and among the eleven was Criminal Investigator Leroy Johnson, 30, of 372 Larchmont Dr., N. W.

The ceremony was presided over by Fulton Superior Court Judge Claude Shaw in a courtroom at the county court building. Miss Virginia Ramsey, a Superior Court Clerk administered the oath to Johnson and the other young lawyers.

Following the swearing-in ceremony that made Johnson qualified to practice in any state court except the State Supreme Court and the Court of Appeals he was accompanied by his wife and young son to a reception given in the new lawyer's honor by the Atlanta Bar Association.

Who's Who in Iowa

Gertrude Rush, Iowa's First Woman Atty. Has Practiced Law in Des Moines 41 Years

This is the 65th in a series of articles featuring Negro firsts, leaders and outstanding personalities in Iowa who are excelling in civic, professional, business, religious, educational, fraternal and entertainment fields.

By Mrs. Frances Hawthorne

Atty. Gertrude E. Rush of 1160 13th street holds the distinction of being Iowa's first Negro woman lawyer. Furthermore, at the time when she went into the legal profession, nearly 41 years ago, when less than a half dozen Negro women had ventured into the field, she was the only race member of her sex practicing law west of the Mississippi.

The second oldest Negro practicing attorney in Des Moines in terms of legal service, Atty. Rush recalls of her five brothers and one sister, none were interested in law but herself. She credits her lawyer-husband, the late James B. Rush, for motivated her interest in the field.

Helped Husband

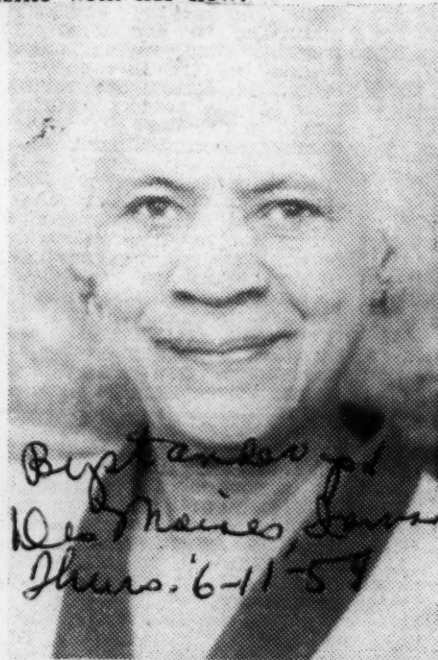
"I used to help him a lot with his cases and in the office, so I got to liking it and decided to become a lawyer, too. But, my husband died just a month before I was admitted to the Iowa Bar," she recalled. "He never live d to see me practice although he knew I was up for admission."

During her four decades as an attorney, Mrs. Rush has tried many cases, of as many varying types, including murder trials. Some were taken to the State Supreme Court. In fact her last appearance before the state's highest tribunal was in 1952.

Illness

Serious illness which first struck her two years ago has instrumental

in curtailing her former active participation in the legal profession. Offices were located outside her home until last October when her doctors ordered less activity for her and she moved her offices to her own abode. A brother, Albert O. Durdén of Chicago, Ill., makes his home with her now.



ATTY. GERTRUDE RUSH

City's Progress

Commenting on the progress of the city especially in the field of race relations, Mrs. Rush said "Negroes have come a long way with jobs in public offices and in the teaching field.

"I was on the committee when they tried to get Negro school teachers here. Shortly, after we gave up, they integrated them anyhow," she recalled.

IOWA

Of her other participation in civic lady-lawyer, Mrs. Gertrude Rush. and organizational affairs, Mrs. Rush "Forty years," she sighed, "is a briefly brushes aside her part by long time; so many things have happened, "Just about every thing that pended. There are so many things ... was started here I either belonged one cannot always remember them to, helped to get it started or participated in."

Organizations

Her wide range of interested, participation for community and race betterment includes membership and committee chairman in the National Association of Colored Women's Clubs, Inc., and past president of the Iowa Association of Colored Women; chairman of a committee on a State Playground group; charter member of the Blue Triangle YWCA branch; and past chairman of the Trustee board of Corinthian Baptist church where she is a member.

Other Activities

In addition, she was formerly active in the NAACP, Health Center and served on a committee of three appointed by the governor to supervise old-age compensation. She is a member of the Parliamentary Law and Culture, federated club of IACW and formerly participated in the Mary B. Talbert club. Besides the Polk County and Iowa Bar she is a member of the American Bar Association.

However, during her more active career-days, Mrs. Rush still found time to relax and take trips, three to Europe, and one each to Asia and Africa as well as just about to every state in the United States and once to Canada. She is in the process of writing two fiction-books based on her travels in Europe and Asia.

Born in Texas

Born in Texas, her preacher-father and her mother came to Kansas after she was three weeks old and then on to Des Moines when she was 18 years old. She graduated from Old Des Moines University, now extinct, and received her degree in law at Drake university.

Throughout her home framed pictures and snapshots attest not only to vacation trips to some of the world's wonderlands and famed sites of interest, but to more vigorous days of the indomitable, pioneering

Reports Tell Plight Of Negro Lawyer

Bar Study Shows Few In Public Positions

Chicago, Ill.
Sat. 8-22-59
A long standing fight is consistently being waged by the 400-odd member Cook County Bar Association to get a greater percentage of Negro lawyers elected and appointed to judicial office and legal positions in federal, state and municipal administrative agencies in Illinois.

The body's public affairs committee, which is headed by Edward B. Toles, was formed to sponsor and secure Negro lawyers for these legal positions.

Recently, the committee released a report, "Cook County Bar Association, A Complaint vs. Cook County Major Political Parties, Their Pleas in Confession and Avoidance," which points out the plight of the Negro lawyer in Chicago.

LARGEST RACIAL GROUP

According to the study, the Negro represents the largest racial voting strength and has the smallest representation of judges and appointments to legal positions.

Only three Negro judges hold elective office, and by appointment, one Traffic Court referee and one assistant to the Probate Court judge, and not a single arbitrator for the Industrial Commission, which has 17 hearing officers, with 50 per cents of its hearings confined to injuries of Negro laborers, it was revealed.

The study discloses that in over 700 positions held by Illinois lawyers only 38 Negro lawyers hold appointments in administrative agencies in federal, state and

city departments.

CHICAGO LAWYERS

Chicago's Negro lawyers include a Congressman from the First Congressional District; four lawyers of the 10 Negro Legislators elected to the General Assembly; one elected as a member of the Sanitary District Board of Trustees; one elected as a trustee of the University of Illinois; one elected as alderman of the six Negroes in the City Council.

Others reported in such positions are a federal judge to the U. S. Customs Court; one lawyer member to the President's Committee on Government Contracts; one retired federal judge of the Territorial District Court of the Virgin Islands; three former alternate delegates to the United Nations a former assistant secretary of labor and a member of the Chicago Civil Service Commission.

THREE NEGRO JUDGES

Only three Negro judges have been elected in Chicago since 1945, the study discloses.

While there are two judges on the present Municipal Court bench of 37, there should be at least seven Negroes, in proportion to the 20 per cent Negro population, states the report.

Of the 56 judges on the Superior and Circuit benches, the Negro should be represented by at least six judges instead of the present-ly-elected sole judge, it is charged.

NO FEDERAL JUDGES

The study points out that there are no Negro judges on the Fed-

eral District Court for the Northern District, Eastern Division in Chicago, whereas there should be at least one.

There has never been a Negro lawyer appointed by the President of the United States to a federal district court judgeship in the 10 federal districts in the United States.

Judge William H. Hastie, former governor of the Virgin Islands, was appointed to the Third Circuit Court of Appeals, but no District Court judge has ever been appointed, the report states.

SUCCEEDS HASTIE

Walter A. Gordon was appointed Territorial District judge of the Virgin Islands, succeeding Judge Hastie.

Cognizant of the small number of Negro lawyers in the elective and appointive positions, the public affairs committee of the Cook County Bar Association has urged a continuous fight for greater representation.

"As a lawyers' group concerned with the business of our Federal and State Courts, it is up to us to devote a persistent, dedicated and full measure of our time to insist and demand a greater representation on the Federal and State Bench for Negro lawyers, and a more proportionate number of appointments for Negro lawyers in Federal, State and Municipal agencies," it was asserted.

FUNCTIONS NOT DIFFERENT

The committee points out that the Cook County Bar Association, in this respect, is no different from other bar organizations composed of various racial, or religious groups who sponsor and secure judicial appointment and election to judicial office for members of their bodies.

The group feels that recognition and appreciation of the Negro potential should be ungrudgingly shown by prompt judicial appointments when available which the major political parties have not done, it declares.

The group observes that recent Chicago guests from African na-

tions and West Indies Federation, which have included several distinguished jurists, have expressed surprise to find that the United States has never had a Negro district federal judge.

Besides Toles, other members of the public affairs committee include Zedrick T. Braden, sr., George S. Barnes, Edwin B. Hatfield and Lawrence Smith. Charles F. Lane is president of the Bar association.

The committee's report has been approved and adopted by the Cook County Bar Association which plans to continue its fight for equal representation for public legal positions.

LAWYER HELPS 200 FIGHT FOR CITIZEN RIGHTS

Chicago, Ill.
Sat. 8-1-59
Jesse Mann Handles Cases for Negroes

BY ROY OTTLEY

Jesse B. Mann, a Negro attorney who has been successful in civil redress cases,



Mann

said Friday he has found that the majority of people respect the law. This fact has enabled him to bring civil satisfactions to many Negroes.

He has handled more than 200 cases in which Negroes claimed their civil rights were violated. The cases have

not been a source of income, for he is mostly motivated by civic idealism in accepting such clients.

His introduction to the civil rights field followed his becoming a member of the Chicago branch of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People and serving on the legal redress committee for five years.

Born in Mississippi

Mann was born in Greenville, Miss., Sept. 3, 1914. His late father, Richard, was a musician. His mother, Cordelia, now is the wife of the Rev. A. Wayman Ward, presiding elder of the African Methodist Episcopal church.

Young Mann was brought to Chicago when he was 6 and attended Willard Elementary school. He later was graduated from St. Benedict the Moor Catholic parochial school in Milwaukee, Wis.

He returned to Chicago, where he attended Englewood High school and was graduated in 1932. He enrolled at Howard university, Washington, D. C., and was graduated in 1936 with a B. A. degree.

A Graduate of N. U.

Mann enrolled at Northwestern university law school, where he was graduated in 1940 with a J. D. degree. Soon afterward he joined the staff of the Chicago housing authority, specializing in tenant selection.

From 1942 to 1944 he served as an attorney for the Chicago district rent control office of the Office of Price administration. He later joined the staff of the national war labor board as a hearing officer.

He returned to private practice in 1946, and became a member of the law firm of Brown, Brown, Cyrus, and Green. Mann, a bachelor, is a member of the N. A. A. C. P., Chicago Urban league, and the national and Cook County Bar associations.

NEGLECT HURTS NEAR W. SIDE, LAWYER FINDS

Daily Tribune
Chicago, Ill.
Jan. 8-15-59
**Urges Rehabilitation,
New Leadership**

BY ROI OTTLEY

Amiel G. Hall, a civic leader and west side attorney



Hall

for 30 years, declared recently that the near west side's ills were due mainly to neglect, and the reasons are largely political and social.

"For the last 40 years, the west side has been known as the city's port of entry for newcomers," he asserted. "These people have come under the control of political bosses who are unresponsive to the aspirations of the Negro community."

"During this same period, the area became a slum which only now is in the process of rehabilitation. But as far as the Negro is concerned, the area is now largely made up of housing projects."

Seeks Leadership

Hall, who has trained many young lawyers, is urging the development of new Negro leadership and the rehabilitation of the west side area.

The Negro attorney was born in Waxahachie, Tex., Aug. 7, 1900, one of five children. His father, James P., was a teacher. One brother, James L., a Chicago physician, was formerly dean of the Howard university medical school, Washington, D. C.

Amiel attended elementary and high school in Springfield, Tex. He afterwards entered Prairie View

college, Prairie View, Tex., from which he was graduated in 1923 with a bachelor's degree in education.

Studies at Night

He moved to Chicago, where he found employment with the Pullman company as a clerk. Later, he worked in the postoffice. He entered Northwestern university, studying commerce and business administration evenings.

In 1924 he entered the Northwestern university law school. He was forced to withdraw for two years to raise money to continue his studies. He was graduated in 1929.

Hall has served for 15 years as a member of the board of directors of the Maxwell street branch of the Y. M. C. A. He also is a member of the Near West Side Community Council, Inc., and the Progressive Civic club of the Near West Side.

He is a member of the Cook County Bar and National Bar associations. He is married to the former Martenia Claiborne. They have four children, and five grandchildren.

Lawyer Dodges Cuban Bullets

Jan. 1, 1959 will be one New Year's day that Atty. Henry Walker of Cook County, Ill., will remember the rest of his life.

Because instead of spending a carefree day sightseeing and a night filled with music and dancing, Walker found himself dodging bullets in Havana, Cuba.

On the last day of a 12-day cruise in the West Indies aboard the Mauretania, Walker and some 500 other tourists docked in the sunny vacation spot about 9:30 a.m.

The attorney said he and his party of six left the boat a little after 11 a.m. with approximately 250 persons proceeding them.

Just as they started across the street to inspect taxi shooting broke out about 60 or 70 feet away. The startled party ducked behind cabs or ran for shelter behind a brick wall.

The way that Walker ducked behind was a warehouse filled with oil drums. He said they were too frightened to worry about a

stray bullet hitting a can and it exploding. He was afraid that whoever was being fired at would seek the warehouse as shelter and the rebels following in pursuit.

It was at least 40 minutes before Walker was able to get back through the dock gate to a waiting tender.

From the safety of the Mauretania deck he said he watched "guys being thrown into the ocean, cars being turned over, pin-ball machines being destroyed and parking meters torn-up."

Bonfires and smoke spotted the town and could be seen clearly from the ship that was docked about a block away from the scenes. Vandals were also busy looting the area.

He reported that several of the women had to be hospitalized. One was struck by a motorcycle as she tried to escape while several others became hysterical. Although none of the tourists were struck

by bullets a number were treated for injuries received while trying to get out of the way.

NEGRO WOMAN WINS SUCCESS AS A LAWYER

Daily Tribune
Finds Time for Civic Activities as Well
Sat. 1-4-59
BY ROY OTTLEY

Gloria E. Wilson, who recently relinquished the presidency of the Professional Women's club, was a wife, and public school teacher before studying evenings to graduate, pass the bar, and become a successful lawyer.



Gloria Wilson

She served two years as president of the Professional Women's club, a Negro group, which awards scholarships to young women attending professional schools, and financially supports the programs of the Chicago Urban League and National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

Was on Bar Board

The Negro attorney has also been prominent in the programs of the Negro Adoption Project, has served as a member of the governing board of the Washington

Park Y. M. C. A., and a member of the board of directors of the Cook County Bar association.

Miss Wilson was born in Chicago, one of four children. Her late father, Dr. Robert Edmund Wilson, a graduate of Clark university, Atlanta, Ga., and Northwestern university, was a South Carolina attorney before becoming presiding elder of the African Methodist Episcopal church in Chicago. He also held a degree from Gammon Theological seminary and Wilberforce university, Xenia, O.

Brother an Attorney

Miss Wilson's brother, Robert Wilson Jr., a graduate of Chicago-Kent college of law, is a St. Louis attorney; her sister, Mrs. Alyce Wilson de Costa, is a University of Illinois graduate, and serves with the Illinois state employment service.

Miss Wilson attended Forrestville elementary school and Hyde Park High school. She afterwards entered Northwestern, where in 1945 she was the first Negro elected to Pi Lambda Theta, a national educational sorority, and was graduated with a B. S. degree. Two years later she received an M. S. degree.

In 1948 she started teaching in the public schools. Meantime she studied evenings at John Marshall law school, won six scholarships, and was graduated in 1951 with a J. D. degree.

Heads Speakers Bureau

Miss Wilson is chairman of the speakers bureau of the Chicago branch of the N. A. A. C. P., a member of the Chicago Urban league, National Bar, Women's Bar, and American Bar associations.

She is married to Dr. Walter N. Dixon, a graduate of Northwestern Institute of Chiropody. She also has a son by a previous marriage, Terry J. Hatter Jr., a graduate of Wesleyan university, Middletown, Conn.

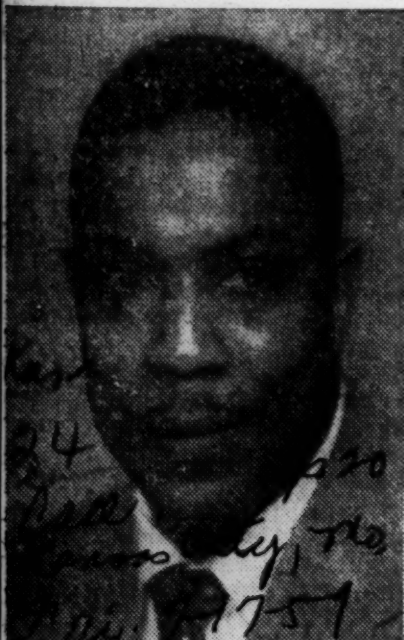
24 1959

KANSAS

Attorney Opens Law Offices

*Call p. 20
Kansas City Mo.
Mr. 7-1751*
TOPEKA, Kas. Sherman A. Parks, attorney at law, announces the opening of his office at 515 Kansas Avenue for the general practice of law.

Parks received his Bachelor of Business Administration degree from Washburn university in 1949 and his Bachelor of Laws degree from Washburn in 1955. He was admitted to the Kansas Bar in



SHERMAN A. PARKS

1955.

In World War II he served three years in the Navy. He is chairman of the Board of Management at Carver Branch YMCA, vice-president of Sumner school PTA, a member of St. John AME church, the Ambassador club, the Omega Psi Phi fraternity, and the Kansas and Topeka Bar Associations.

For the past three and a half years he has been employed by the Contract Division and the Special Projects office at the Topeka Air Force Depot.

Parks, his wife Alberta, and their son, Sherman, Jr., live at 320 Taylor Street.

Attorney
Courier-Journal
Alberta
Louisville, Ky.
O. Jones-

2 hrs. 10-15-58
 Announces the open-
 ing of her office for
 the general practice
 of law.



P. 18 24
Ky
2300 W. Broadway

SPring 5-6011

SPring 6-7477

dren of Mrs. Sadie Jones of 3237
 Virginia Avenue. She has a
 younger sister and older broth-
 er.

**First Negro
 Woman Passes
 Kentucky Bar**

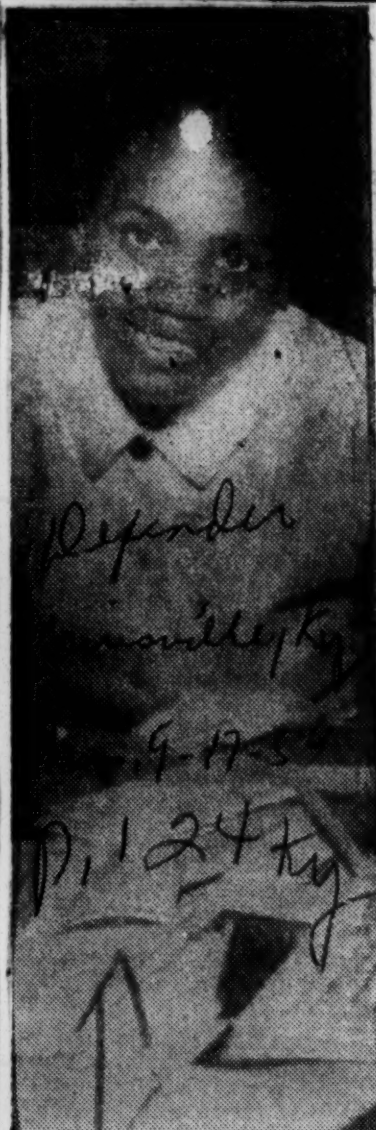
Defender
Louisville, Ky.
9-17-58
P. 124 Ky
 Miss Alberta Jones, a June
 graduate of the Howard Univers-
 ity School of Law, this week
 became the first Negro woman
 to pass the Kentucky State Bar
 examinations held in July.
 She was among
 65 successful candidates. The
 new lawyers were sworn in by
 the Court of Appeals at Frank-
 fort earlier in the week.

Miss Jones
Louisville, Ky.
 Miss Jones intends to practice
 law in the city. She stated that
 she planned to work for six
 months before opening offices.

The attorney said that she
 would prefer to practice general
 law and perhaps specialize in
 taxation or corporation law. She
 was an accounting major during
 her undergraduate studies at
 the University of Louisville.

She studied at the University
 of Louisville Law School for a
 period of a year before attend-
 ing Howard. She received a
 scholarship to Washington, D. C.
 school and was an honor gradu-
 ate.

Miss Jones is one of three chil-



Miss Jones

First Negro In Kentucky

Woman Passes Law Test

By MARION PORTER

Notified yesterday she had passed her bar examinations, Kentucky's first Negro woman lawyer already is working on her first case.

Miss Alberta O. Jones is one of 64 men and women who successfully passed the July 1-3 examinations.

Though she intends to specialize in tax law, Miss Jones gladly accepted a divorce case which has been hanging fire four years.

P.I. Section 2
'Four Years Ago I Promised, If . . .

"This girl I know asked me four years ago when she separated from her husband to handle her divorce," Miss Jones explained. "I promised I would if I made the grade."

Aug. 9-15-59
"I've seen her in church during the past month and, being uneasy about the outcome of the examinations, I told her, 'You'd better get yourself another lawyer.' She said she'd wait."

Daughter of Mrs. Sadie Jones, 3237 Virginia, Alberta is a graduate of Central High School and the University of Louisville where she majored in accounting.

She took one year of law at U. of L. and transferred to Howard University, Washington, D. C. She was fourth honor graduate in the university's Law School last June.

Miss Jones had a scholarship to Howard. Before entering the university she worked two years as accountant for an insurance firm here to earn money for living expenses. At Howard she was on the staff of the Howard Law Journal and was a student counselor.

Volunteered To Draft Legislation

Source: Key
She was one of the seniors who volunteered to help draft legislation. She explained that often congressmen would submit the main points of a bill to law students to have it drafted in proper form.

"None of 'my' bills have passed yet, but I'm watching for them," she said.

Studying law in Washington had a special fillip, Miss Jones recalled. Instead of being something very interesting bound between the covers of a book, law came alive.

"Everybody was talking about proposed and old laws—you had to read the newspapers to keep up," Miss Jones said.

The cheerful, outgoing young woman has had offers from several legal firms. She would like to work with a government agency for a time, then enter private practice.

After her graduation she had several interviews in Washington. Senator John Sherman Cooper invited her to use his



MISS ALBERTA O. JONES
First Negro woman lawyer

office to study for the bar examinations.

"It was kind of him, but there was so much going on I didn't study a lot," she said.

"I Would Always Say, 'Not Yet' "

Describing her mental anguish waiting for the results of the examinations, Miss Jones said it didn't help any when, in making public speeches, she was introduced as a lawyer.

"I would always have to say, 'Not yet.' "

She often is called on to speak before civic groups and churches, including Phillips Memorial Church where she formerly was Sunday-school superintendent.

When she showed up for the exams she went into a "tizzy" after Vincent Goodlett, secretary of the State Board of Bar Examiners, told her that as far as he knew she was the only Negro woman ever to take the State bar examinations—and that she would be Kentucky's first Negro woman attorney if she passed.

"I was completely demoralized at first," Miss Jones said. "If I had known how much was depending on me I would have studied harder—and I would have worn something different."

Who's Who in Iowa

Atty. Oscar Jones Is Member Of Only Known Interracial Law Partnership in Iowa

This is the 52nd in a series of articles featuring Negro firsts, leaders and outstanding personalities in Iowa who are excelling in civic, professional, business, religious, educational, fraternal and entertainment fields.)

By Mrs. Frances Hawthorne

Oscar E. Jones, is one-half of the only known interracial law firm in Iowa and one of the few in the nation. The legal partnership, Rockwell & Jones, with offices at 603 E. Locust Street, culminated from mutual respect and friendship, and will be a year old Mar. 1.

ville. One of nine children, of Mr. and Mrs. Oscar Jones who still live in Centerville, Atty. Jones, worked at Brody department store after graduating from high school. Then, he attended the junior college there before entering the Navy in 1942.

Overseas Service

He spent two years and four months overseas in the Pacific with the rank of coxswain before his discharge in 1945. Reentering Junior College in Centerville, he attended for a semester before transferring to the State University of Iowa where he graduated two years later with a bachelor's degree in political science.

In 1949 he accompanied by his wife came to Des Moines, entered Drake law school where he became acquainted with his future law partner. After graduating in 1952, he practiced law being associated with Atty. W. Lawrence Oliver until 1958.

Family

A member of the Iowa State bar association and the Polk County bar association, Atty. Jones lives with his family at 1417 Center St., his wife, Dorothy and four children, Norma, 12, Carol, 9, aWnda, 6, and Lawrence, better known as Larry, 2.

Loves Golf

A golf enthusiast, Atty. Jones is a member of the Valley golf club and formerly served two years as president of the Central States golf association. He still plays golf at least once a week and last year

won the Polk County Bar tournament at Hyperion, and participates in most of the local golf tournaments.

Other Hobbies

His interest in golf began while he was in high school where he lettered in all the major sports, football, baseball, basketball and golf. He also lettered in football and basketball while attending junior college.

Besides sports, Atty. Jones likes photography and reading, mostly light fiction and sports. He is currently serving his second session in the legislative research bureau at the Statehouse.



Atty. Jones said, "When Ted got out he started practicing law a block from me. We used to collaborate on a lot of cases and our working association coupled with our friendship, deepened our respect for each other."

Tremendous Success

"That chiefly, was the basis for the formation of our partnership," he went on. "Race did not enter in at all, although we discussed it at the time."

Looking back, Atty. Jones said, "I think our partnership has been a tremendous success, and I have heard Ted say the same thing."

Native Son

Atty. Jones is a native son of Iowa, having been born and educated in his hometown of Center-

Attorney Alexander Tureaud Man to Be Reckoned With in Louisiana's Mounting Civil Rights Fight

By JOHN E. ROUSSEAU

NEW ORLEANS — It is an old saying that "the devil can quote the Scripture to suit his own purposes." In this light, Louisiana's segregation leaders told the pure, unadulterated truth during a political campaign in 1958 about Atty. Alexander Pierre Tureaud Sr. At the time, the latter was seeking election as U. S. Congressman from the First Congressional District of Louisiana.

"This man, Tureaud," the segregation leaders said, "has been the guiding genius in every civil rights action for Negroes in Louisiana during the past 30 years."

This statement was absolutely true, but there were just not enough Negro voters to elect Attorney Tureaud.

A DESCENDANT of the late Louisiana legislator, Adolphe Tureaud, St. James Parish, Mr. Tureaud was born in New Orleans. He attended the Bayou Road School in that city, and the Dunbar High School, Washington, D. C. He attended Catholic University and also Howard University, where he was graduated in law in 1925.

When he returned to New Orleans in 1926, there were four attorneys practicing in Louisiana. They were Joseph A. Thornton, Rene Metoyer and Frank B. Smith, New Orleans, and Charles Roberson, Shreveport, all now deceased.

Prior to coming to New Orleans, Attorney Tureaud was admitted to the District of Columbia Bar in 1925. He was admitted to the U. S. District Court bar in December, 1926, to the Louisiana Bar in 1927, and the U. S. Supreme Court, Dec. 3, 1935.

Appointed deputy controller of customs under the late Walter L. Cohen, in 1926, he held this post until 1930 when he

resigned to engage in private practice.

IN 1928, as vice president of the Federation of Civic Leagues and president of the Eighth Ward Civic League, he led the movement to urge Negroes to pay their poll tax, to register and vote; also for playgrounds and increased and improved school facilities.

During 1932, he was active in the NAACP challenge of the registration law. And when the NAACP became dormant in New Orleans, he led a group of young men, ousted the old leadership and started the organization in the direction of action for civil rights.

From that point, the names "Tureaud - NAACP - Thurgood Marshall" became symbols of progressive action throughout Louisiana.

A chronological listing of cases successfully handled by Attorney Tureaud include: 1940—Equalization of salaries for Orleans Parish public school teachers; 1942—Equalization of salaries for teachers in Jefferson and East Baton Rouge Parishes; 1943—Equalization of salaries for teachers in Iberville Parish.

AS A RESULT of these cases, the Louisiana Legislature in 1947 appropriated \$21 million to equalize teachers' salaries.

The list of cases continues: 1946—the Hall v. Nagel case in St. John the Baptist Parish, which opened the registration rolls for Negroes; 1946—the equalization of school facility cases in Orleans, Jefferson, East Baton Rouge, St. Charles, and 10 other parishes, which brought about rapid changes state-wide and secured many new and improved facilities.

1946—Filed suit to open Louisiana State University's medical and law schools to Negroes. Latter suit tried in Baton Rouge, was abandoned after opening of the Southern University Law School.

er opening of the Southern University Law School.

1949—Filed suit to open New Orleans City Park facilities to Negroes; 1950—Suit filed to open LSU Law School to Negroes, with Roy Wilson, plaintiff; 1951—case of Luttrill Payne to open LSU graduate school; case of Miss Daryl Foister to open LSU Medical School to Negroes.

1951—Integration suit against Orleans Parish School Board. 1952—case of A. P. Tureaud Jr. to open LSU Undergraduate School to Negroes. 1954—suits to open McNeese, Southwestern Louisiana Institute and Southeast Louisiana Colleges. 1958—bus integration cases in New Orleans, Baton Rouge and Shreveport. Suit to open LSU at New Orleans.

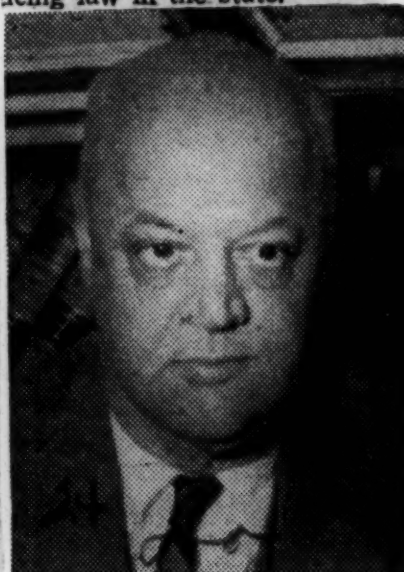
All of the cases cited were won. At this writing, 78 Negroes are enrolled in LSU at New Orleans.

ATTORNEY TUREAUD has figured prominently in many other cases including that of three soldiers sentenced to die for rape in Alexandria, but whose sentences were commuted; the Willie Francis case in New Iberia, 1948; the Minden (La.) lynching of 1946; the civil rights case of several Negro doctors who were forced to leave New Iberia, 1946; the re-opening of the Cassin St. Center, Alexandria, La., 1949, and others.

Attorney Tureaud is married to the former Lucille Dejoie. They have six children. He has been an officer of the Knights of Peter Claver since 1942, having served as national advocate and national secretary.

A member of the American Bar Association, the Sir Thomas Moore Legal Society, and the Catholic Committee of the South, he was chairman of the war bond drive in 1945, and served as president of the state NAACP and the New Orleans Branch NAACP in 1946.

In 1947, he was the only Negro attorney in Louisiana. Today there are 40 Negroes practicing law in the state.



ATTORNEY ROBERT F. Collins, of the Augustine, Collins, Smith and Warren law firm, New Orleans, is presently attending the Summer Course on Defending Criminal Cases, in the Statler-Hilton Hotel, New York. He is one of the many young Americans to receive a scholarship made available by an anonymous donor to legal aid lawyers and other public defenders. The scholarships awarded totaled \$22,000. Attorney Collins earned the scholarship as the result of his free services in defending many accused persons in the Criminal Courts of New Orleans. His application for the scholarship was sponsored by Criminal Judge Bernard Bagert of Section H, Criminal District Court.

TOP BARRISTER—Atty. A. P. Tureaud Sr., New Orleans, has been the legal counsel in practically every equalization, integration and civil rights case filed by Louisiana Negroes during the past 30 years. Interestingly, all cases were decided in favor of his clients.—Porter Photo.

LOVELY LADIES

Portia, Teacher and NCNW Exec. Director

WASHINGTON, D. C. — Attorney Elsie Austin of the silvery hair, the limpid dark eyes, and the keen brain of a lawyer has had a career of exciting proportions. Born in Cincinnati, Ohio, the tiny Portia was the darling of the courts, but no one underestimated her intelligence and capabilities.

From law to teaching in India was not a short step, but an important one. It stemmed from her interest in the B'hari religion.

IN INDIA for several years, Elsie Austin developed a serene attitude toward life and its conflicts. Back now in Washington, she has turned her considerable talents clubwise. She is now executive director of the National Council of Negro Women, in which she has been interested for years.

A past national president of Delta Sigma Theta, Miss Austin has dropped none of her vital interests, but has merely added another to her exceedingly busy life.



Atty. Elsie Austin

Attorney B. C. Franklin,

Pioneer Recalls Early Days On Farm; Disappointments While Reading Law

By Juanita Lewis

Sixty-two years ago, a stalwart, versatile young man repeated: . . . "I do solemnly swear that I will support, protect and defend the Constitution of the United States and the Constitution of the state . . . I will delay no man for lucre or malice, but will act in the office of attorney in this court according to my best feeling and discretion, with all good fidelity as well to the court as to my client, to help me God."

Thus, began the law career of B. C. Franklin, native Oklahoman and pioneer Tulsa citizen. Some pages assert that our system of law had its beginning with Moses. That law became tempered with pleas of mercy by lawmen throughout the world; and Attorney Franklin is a descendant.

Purchasing thirty acres of improved land, fourteen miles north of Ardmore, he began farming, hog raising and "reading law" under the supervision of Sprague School as a lawyer. One oldtimer remarked: "Whatever you say about him, the sorrows; the hopes; the disappointments; the laughter; the tears; the victories and the defeats, all men this town has ever seen. He went to make up the inconsistencies of the inconsistent law. He learned it, he lived it, and he lived it."

Among his many thrilling memories, the attorney recalls the days when he passed the oral examination, which made him eligible to "hang out his shingle" in the city many, many persons. of Ardmore. He remembered that the examination, conducted by J. T. Dickson, Federal Judge, lasted all of an afternoon and far into the night. He made the second highest mark. An applicant from Ann Arbor made the highest mark.

In the following spring of 1898, he did hang his shingle in the growing town of Ardmore. There along with six other Negro attorneys, he formed many valuable acquaintances. He formed a partnership with T. S. E. Brown, who later moved to Oklahoma City. Among the practicing lawyers in Ardmore, all located in offices at 311 East Main street were: J. Milton Turn-

er, former minister to Haiti, an authority on Indian land titles; Sherman T. Wiggins, authority on Indian land titles and a graduate of the University of Ohio and Ann Arbor Law University; Josiah Clark, self-made but one of the greatest jury lawyers in the country, and his partner, Attorney Brown. All attorneys are now deceased.

Lawyer Franklin, after six years of practice in Ardmore, moved to Rentiesville. Describing the next eight years as "useless and frightful," he then made a decision to move to Tulsa in 1921.

Upon his arrival in Tulsa, he formed a partnership with an Attorney Spears and Attorney P. A. Chappelle. Working together until 1925, the team worked diligently in the behalf of their clients. These three men journeyed to points in the East following the riot to solicit emergency funds for the immediate relief of riot victims.

Upon talking with numerous acquaintances and friends, one basic point was always brought to the attention of Attorney Franklin as a lawyer. One oldtimer remarked: "Whatever you say about him, don't forget to point out that he was one of the 'fairest, most honest men this town has ever seen. He was known as a civil and esate lawyer; and he was the best. He handled all of the larger estates"

Among his many thrilling memories, the attorney recalls the days when he passed the oral examination, which made him eligible to "hang out his shingle" in the city many, many persons.

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Although retired for a year and



Attorney B. C. Franklin

North Tulsans To Honor Attorney B. C. Franklin



B. C. Franklin

One of Tulsa's most beloved and outstanding residents, Attorney B. C. Franklin, will be the guest-of-honor at a dinner being sponsored to pay him special recognition Friday, April 3 at 6:30 p.m. at the Carver Youth Center.

According to Attorney Amos T. Hall, general chairman of the Citizens Steering Committee which is making arrangements for the dinner, the idea of honoring Mr. Franklin originated with the Hutchinson Branch YMCA Committee of Management of which Attorney Franklin is an honorary member. Hall said that more than 40 different leaders of the North Tulsa community had volunteered their services to help make the Franklin Dinner a success.

Attorney Franklin has lived in Oklahoma since Indian Territory days, and has played a very active role in community, civic and reli-

gious affairs. He is credited with playing an important part in helping Tulsa Negroes regain their economic status following the Tulsa race riot of the early 1920s, and he and his late wife reared three children who are now making an important contribution to society in their own right. One daughter, Mrs. Mozella Jones, teaches at Tulsa's Dunbar Elementary School, and a son, Dr. John Hope Franklin, is head of the History Department at Brooklyn College in New York City.

Committee chairmen working with Attorney Hall on plans for the Citation Dinner are Attorney Primus C. Wade, invitations; Dr. Christopher, publicity and promotion; Mrs. S. E. Williams, Food Service; Mrs. Willa Ward, tickets; Mr. A. L. Morgan, program; Mrs. Fredi Boone, special projects.

Atty. Edward Porter To Practice Law In Oklahoma; Graduate of A&I State University Will Locate In Oklahoma City

Graduate of A&I State University Will Locate in Oklahoma City
Nashville, Tenn.
OKLAHOMA CITY, OKLA.—

Attorney Edward M. Porter, one of the first Negro students to enter Vanderbilt Law School in Nashville, Tenn., will open his office in this city as an associate of Attorney Amos T. Hall, well known Tulsa attorney and civic leader.

Mr. Porter, a native of this state, attended Dunbar High School in Okmulgee, where his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Victor E. Porter reside at 819 North Porter Street.

Upon completion of his high school work in 1948, he entered the Armed Services. After a four year tour of military duties, he enrolled, at Tennessee State University in Nashville, Tennessee. While in attendance at Tennessee State he excelled as an outstanding student academically as well as extra-curricula. He served as class president of his sophomore class and at the closing of his junior year was elected to serve as Student Body President for the school year of 1955-56. Under his administration as Student Body head between \$3,000 and \$4,000 was raised for scholarship grants to be used to help worthy and deserving students. As Student Body President Mr. Porter represented his school at national as well as local conferences and meetings.

Upon graduating from Tennessee State in 1956, he entered Vanderbilt University and graduated in 1959. While in attendance at that school he was the recipient of a \$1,000 scholarship grant from the Prince Hall Masons of Tennessee, and along with another former Oklahoman, Dr. Samuel Massie of Langston, received a trophy from the three local chapters of Kappa Alpha Psi fraternity for outstanding achievement.

Attorney Porter holds membership in Who's Who in American Colleges and Universities (student edition), Kappa Alpha Psi Fraternity, YMCA and NAACP. He is a 32nd degree Mason, and is married to the charming Miss Jewel Ewing, the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Fred J. Ewing Sr., of 2507 Meharry Blvd., Nashville, Tenn., and they are the proud parents of one Edward M. Porter Jr. For the time being they reside at 739 N. E. 4th Street and his office will be located at 329 N. E. 2nd Street. The many friends of this young couple here and in Tennessee are wishing for them much success.

MRS. JEWEL PORTER GETS CITY STENOGRAPHY JOB

Mrs. Jewel Porter, the wife of Attorney Edward M. Porter, has been employed as stenographer in the police department of Oklahoma city, Oklahoma, reports Jack V. Boyd, city personnel director.

Mrs. Porter is the first of her race to be employed in the police department in a clerical position. She holds a Bachelor of Science degree from Tennessee State University, and was secretary to the Dean of the School of Education after graduation. Mrs. Porter was born and reared in Nashville, Tennessee, was a member of the Mt. Olive Baptist Church. She has a pleasing personality and with the experience she has had along with her ability, it is predicted by those who know her and her family background, that she will be a success in this new position.

To Practice Law In Oklahoma City

Attorney Edward M. Porter, one of the first Negro students to enter Vanderbilt's Law School in Nashville, Tenn., will open his office in Oklahoma City as an associate of Attorney Amos T. Hall, well known Tulsa attorney and civic leader.

Attorney Porter, a native Oklahoman, attended Dunbar high school



ATTY. EDWARD M. PORTER

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Attorney Porter holds membership in Who's Who in American Colleges and Universities (student edition), Kappa Alpha Psi fraternity, YMCA and NAACP.

A 32° Mason, Porter is married to the former Miss Jewel Ewing of Nashville, and they are the parents of one son, Edward M. Porter Jr. Presently they are residing at 739 N.E. 4th, and his office will be located at 329 N.E. 2nd.

Attorney Porter is the son of Mr. and Mrs. Victor E. Porter of 819 N. Porter street, Okmulgee, Okla.

Contribute To The Emancipation Of Your People,' Hastie Advises

Pro-American
Baltimore, Md.
Sat. 6-13-59
**350 grads hear
jurist at NCC**

DURHAM, N.C. — "Each of you some place and some how will have a chance to contribute to the complete emancipation of his people. You should find this a satisfying and rewarding effort. For you are the first generation which can see ahead a real chance of living and achieving in America... simply as talented and worthwhile human beings."

So declared Judge William H. Hastie of the U.S. Court of Appeals for the Third Circuit, Philadelphia, in the principal address of the 48th commencement exercises of North Carolina College, Durham, on Tuesday.

Judge Hastie, a former dean of the Howard University law school and the first colored Governor of the Virgin Islands, told the 350 candidates for graduate, undergraduate and professional degrees:

"I SAY THIS at a time when the persistent refusal of many communities to accord unpopular minorities those guarantees of equality and justice and human dignity which are our basic national commitment is America's most sensational and most vexing internal problem."

"... No aspect of this is more shocking and dangerous than the lack of genuine patriotism it reveals. For one cannot really love his country and reject the ideals for which it stands. Indeed, in such a case, talk about love of country is without meaning."

"I point this out," Judge

Hastie asserted, "because one of our highest hopes for colored America, be he a Frederick Douglass or a Booker T. Washington. There are lots of us who can and do speak for the way the truly patriotic love of our country's ideals, and beliefs in its democratic institutions, which will make them reject bigotry and racism wherever they may appear."

DESCRIBING THE sum of the civilized American mind as "an intellectual curiosity, a capacity for straight thinking and an understanding patriotism," Judge Hastie added:

"These attributes constitute the stuff of leadership, the stuff of discovery and the stuff of decent society. In them is the promise of a wiser, better people and a happier life in your generation than we have known heretofore."

"In another 25 years the whole approach of the Booker T. Washington leadership will be of historic interest and importance only."

"I make that prediction because the leadership picture already in view is so different from what has gone before. Political power, often balance of power, in the colored voter, gives leadership in our times a new basis for assertiveness and insistence," said the federal jurist.

The speaker asserted that "the growing realization throughout America that a decent domestic order is fundamental to the building of a peaceful and decent world order has made it possible for aggressive present day leadership to be far more effective

than past leadership."

THE FORMER Howard University professor said "I suspect that we have passed the stage where we can truly speak of one or a very few persons in general terms as the leaders of the races striving against racial proscription."

Hastie further stated that "we shall never again see a recognized spokesman of colored America, be he a Frederick Douglass or a Booker T. Washington. There are lots of us who can and do speak for ourselves, both in general terms and in relation to special interests."

"And that number constantly increases. Our concerted voices are making intelligible and harmonious sounds. We don't need soloists as we once did."

The Tennessee-born jurist told the graduates that "as today's graduates you will disperse into a variety of activities and become members of many communities variously defined. You will, therefore, face racial distinctions in different areas and contexts."

It is more important that each of you, in his own community and field shall carry the attack against whatever racial barrier shall rear its ugliness," Hastie said.

PRESIDENT ALFONSO ELDER introduced the speaker and conferred degrees.

Candidates for degrees were presented by Dr. George T. Kyle, undergraduate dean; Dr. William H. Brown, dean of the graduate school; D. Eric Moore, dean of the school of library science; Dr. Lucy S. Morgan, director of the department of public health education; and Dr. Albert L. Turner, dean of the law school.

Dr. James M. Hubbard, Sr., secretary of the NCC board of trustees, made the traditional presentation of Bibles to all graduates.

The Rev. A. L. Thompson, pastor of the First Calvary

Baptist Church, Durham, delivered the invocation, and the Rev. Melvin C. Swann, pastor of St. Josephs AME Church, Durham, offered the benediction.

Music for the occasion was furnished by NCC's 75-voice choir under the direction of Samuel Hill, and the NCC concert band under the direction of Richard E. Jones.

**PASSES TEXAS BAR.—Dean**

Henry E. Groves of the Texas Southern University School of Law was admitted on June 30, to the practice of law in the state of Texas. Dean Groves is a member of the bar of North Carolina and has been admitted to practice in the federal courts and in the Supreme court of the United States. Prior to assuming his position in the law school of Texas Southern, Dean Groves was engaged in the general practice of law in Fayetteville, N. C., where he was also an elected member of the city council. Earlier he had taught in the Law school of North Carolina college at Durham. He also served as a captain in the Judge Advocate General's Corps during the Korean War.

Dean Groves recently returned to Texas Southern university after an academic leave for nine months, which he spent in the law school of Harvard university, from which institution he was awarded the Master of Laws degree. Dean Groves holds a JD degree from the University of Chicago. His bachelor of arts degree was earned at the University of Colorado.

24 1959

VIRGINIA

Ball Defends Race Suit Foe In Bar Action



Frank L. Ball Edwin Brown
Sr.

... successful defense

Arlington attorney Frank L. Ball Sr., a bitter court opponent of Edwin C. Brown, former legal adviser of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, in desegregation suits, defended Brown successfully yesterday against disbarment charges.

Brown, who was imprisoned last year for evasion of Federal income taxes, was "severely reprimanded" by a 3-judge state court in Alexandria, but the court refused to disbar or suspend him.

Ball and Brown were on opposite sides of the desegregation disputes in 1956 and 1957. Brown was attorney for the Negro children who applied originally for admission to schools for white children in Arlington. Ball was one of the attorneys defending the School Board.

The judges, William P. Woolls, of Alexandria Corporation Court, Earl L. Abbott, of the 19th Judicial Circuit, and Lyttleton Waddell, of the 8th Judicial Circuit, found that Brown had been "guilty of unlawful and improper conduct."

But, said the court, his conduct did not justify either disbarment or a long suspension. His five-month confinement in prison, the court said, amounted, in effect, to a suspension from practice.

Ball argued that the income tax evasion did not amount to "moral turpitude." There had been, he said, "no violation of the ethics of his profession."

A number of character witnesses, including Mayor Leroy S. Bendheim, Earl Fletcher, clerk of the United States District Court, and several Alexandria attorneys, testified in Brown's behalf.

Brown was convicted in the U. S. District Court in Baltimore in February, 1958, and was fined \$2000 and sentenced to a year in prison. He was released after five months and 17 days.